



For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Ltd.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Printed
At the
P. G.
For
Reservations Tel: 27830

VOL. VI NO. 56

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1951.

Price 20 Cents

MACARTHUR UNDER HEAVY FIRE

State Department Requests Pentagon To Curb Diplomatic Activities

COMMENT

Let's talk about the weather, for it seems to be getting important. Enough perhaps has already been said, with differing emphasis, about Hongkong's unreasonable fog-drill of the last two or three weeks, but that is not today's point of key interest.

A Bill before the American Senate seeks power to conduct experiments "with respect to methods of controlling and producing precipitation in moisture-deficient areas." The wording may be intended to confuse hostile agents, but a little study suggests that the Americans contemplate an attempt to stop and start rain at will.

The intention, in fact, goes farther. Another Bill seems to provide for the "development and regulation of weather modification." Not just rain, but the weather itself! Washington, it seems, is soaring high. He who is master of the weather has nothing to concern him in aggressive aspirations. Those who design to harness the skies propose a liaison committee which would develop the "military application of weather modification and control." Doubts enter in only when it is perceived that weather could become a two-edged weapon. The secrets of its controls must surely be guarded as closely as—and it is to be hoped more successfully than—those of nuclear fission.

Will we be permitted the knowledge, for instance? If not, we may develop our own private weather—control of our own skies is our inalienable right. We could decree that it rained only when we were in bed. We could guarantee perfect holiday weather—as opposed to our Easter patience test—even were it hard on our forecasting experts until they had overcome their natural hesitancy to being right. But there are certain dangers. Deprived of the rigours of our inclemencies, we might in time lose our inherent hardihood. Worse, a subtle enemy might invade our skies to accelerate that process by raining down ceaseless sunshine. What then would we have to talk about?

Sharp Criticism Of New Step In London And Paris

Washington, Mar. 26.

The State Department has asked the Pentagon and the White House to curb General Douglas MacArthur's activities in the diplomatic field and the request is said to have been worded "fairly strongly."

The State Department acted as a result of General MacArthur's dramatic announcement late last week that he was willing to confer in the field with North Korean army leaders to arrange a cease-fire.

General MacArthur's statement had strong diplomatic overtones and was not cleared in advance by the State Department.

Reds Pale In Blackpool

Blackpool, Mar. 26.

Communists fared badly in the national and district elections of the 350,000-strong Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers' Union, the results of which were announced at the Union's annual conference here today.

Only five Communists were successful out of 96 councillors elected in the district council's ballot. The Communists failed to secure a single success in the election of 26 union delegates for this year's Trade Union Congress, although about 10 were placed in the first 50 out of about 200 names on the ballot paper.

A Manchester Communist retained his seat—his party's only one—among the 17 members of the National Executive of the Union.—Reuter.

Even before the incident, State Department officials had wanted General MacArthur to curb his inclinations to make public statements which occasionally border on diplomatic proposals.

Washington officials who were trying to negotiate a peace settlement in Korea felt General MacArthur's announcement might endanger their efforts.

The State Department, however, does not deal directly with General MacArthur, so that appeals to the Pentagon and the White House were made to get the General to confine his efforts to the military field. It is not known whether the Pentagon and the White House has relayed the complaint to General MacArthur.

The General has frequently been in the middle of differences between the State Department and the Defence Department, sometimes being on the State Department's side and sometimes on the Pentagon's.

In London, the Labour Party newspaper "Daily Herald" said

today that General Douglas MacArthur's latest declaration about Korea may have "wrecked" plans for a negotiated peace.

The "Daily Herald" story, which reflects considerably Government sentiment, was matched by unfavourable comments on General MacArthur's independent moves by most of the British Press this morning.

General MacArthur has been criticised in Britain for months, but most newspapers have taken the stand that he executed competently his job as United Nations commander.

But his declaration about meeting the Chinese on the battlefield for a truce, and his hints that continued Chinese stubbornness might lead to an extension of the area of conflict, is expected to provoke a storm of criticism, particularly when Parliament reconvenes.

"SELF-TAILORED"

Under the headline "MacArthur Unsets Plans for Cease-Fire," the "Daily Herald" said in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent: "A plan for a new approach to Communist China may have been wrecked by General MacArthur's latest move. In the Korean war, General MacArthur, wearing his self-tailored mantle of pro-consul, coupled his invitation for a truce with the implied threat of extending the war into Communist China itself."

The "Times" said that "the General Assembly becomes embarrassed, resentful or merely incredulous when General MacArthur, as United Nations commander, speaks again of carrying the war to the Chinese mainland. Here—the point needs no labouring—he cuts across nearly everything that has been said and done at Lake Success for the past six months."

The "Daily Telegraph" said it was clear the State Department is "once again very annoyed with General MacArthur."

LAST THING

The "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent wrote: "The last thing Washington wanted at this moment was to tickle the sore subject of General MacArthur's battered ego, or revive speculation about what he might and might not be able to do if only he was allowed to storm ahead."

General MacArthur's statement, drove the Communist "Daily Worker" to profanity. Speaking of his offer to meet the Chinese on the battlefield and arrange a truce, the paper asked, "Who the hell is Mac?" (Continued on Page 3 Col. 1)

Publication Of The "Telegraph" To Be Suspended

The attention of readers is directed to the notice appearing elsewhere in this issue announcing the decision to suspend the noon edition of the Hongkong Telegraph as from April 1, 1951.

As explained, the decision has been prompted by further increases in the price of newsprint, plus the growing difficulty of assuring adequate supplies.

The Hongkong Telegraph will, therefore, suspend publication after Friday next. Special features will be incorporated in the China Mail, while unexpired portions of prepaid subscriptions are being refunded.

AUSTRIAN REGRETS HIS BOAST

Nuremberg, Mar. 26.

Peter Martin Bleibtreu, 29-year-old Austrian-born journalist, today withdrew his claim to have passed the poison phial with which Hermann Goering cheated the gallows in 1946.

In a statement here before Mr Worth B. McCauley, the chief attorney for the United States High Commission in Germany, Bleibtreu said he had published the claim to cause the real donor of the to come forward.

He was arrested here on his arrival from Switzerland, and held by the West German authorities, on charges of "inflicting bodily injury."

Bleibtreu said that he made use of his story from "experiences and observations gathered during the Nuremberg war crimes trial."

A West German magazine several months ago published an illustrated article purporting to show a "repeat performance" of the transfer of the poison phial.

It showed Bleibtreu slipping into the empty court room and using chewing gum to stick the phial under the dock in which Goering stood.

Bleibtreu will be charged by the American authorities with illegal border crossing and being in possession of confidential American documents.—Reuter.

Oil Strike Under Sea

Port of Spain (Trinidad),

Mar. 26.

Trinidad oilfields—drillers have struck oil under the sea off the island—the first oil produced in Trinidad under a marine drilling licence.

The well is also the first under-sea well to be sunk here from a shore base. It is producing about 150,000 barrels a day.—Reuter.

Wedding Bells For Blind Sweethearts

Castleford, Yorks, Mar. 26.

A pen friendship between a blind Ceylonese girl and her blind sweetheart in Yorkshire ended in wedding bells today.

The two lovers, who got to know each other by letters in Braille sent halfway round the world, were married at the little parish church here.

The girl, 29-year-old Dorothy Christine Isaac, was orphaned as a baby and went blind when she was only four.

Taken into a Protestant school at Mount Lavinia, Ceylon, she proved an apt pupil and eventually became a teacher there.

Her marriage to Fred Stevens, a Yorkshire factory worker, totally blind since he was 11, crowned one of the world's most unusual love stories.

Stevens first got in touch with Dorothy 18 months ago, when his fingers traced her name in a Braille magazine. He wrote to her and for the next 12 months they exchanged letters three times a week.

When he proposed and at Christmas sent her the engagement ring. Two months later she left Ceylon to meet the

sweetheart that she had never seen and never spoken to. They met aboard the liner which had brought her on the long journey to Britain.

Today, she was given away by Mr Arul-Nataken, the principal of her school in Ceylon. Among the messages of congratulations she received was a telegram from the editor of the magazine which first brought the couple together.

Smiling with happiness in her white bridal gown, Dorothy said: "To me, coming to England has been like coming home. Everyone has been so very kind."

The couple are to live at Stevens' home in the little mining village of Fryston, not far from here.—Reuter.

VIETMINH REDS LAUNCH BIG NEW OFFENSIVE

Saigon, Mar. 26.

Official sources revealed today that the Viet Minh Communists have attacked several French posts on the northern edge of the Red River delta in which might be a prelude to the expected all-out rebel assault for Indo-China.

A communique said a French force repulsed "several" attacks on outlying French posts and pro-French fortified villages which guard the rich rice fields north of Hanoi.

In Paris, General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, predicted a Communist spring offensive would start within two weeks. He believed the French forces would be able to defeat the Reds without American manpower.

Before returning to Indo-China by plane, the General said: "All we needed were French reinforcements, which should arrive in strength in the next few months, and increasing tempo of American arms shipments. American arms have been arriving in great quantities, and I am confident we will now be able to handle the situation ourselves."

Fighting along the northern rim of the Red River delta was reported to be the heaviest since the French threw back a Communist frontal attack north of Hanoi in mid-January.

French sources said they believed the French and Viet Minh forces were "on the verge of a major battle."

The Communist January offensive, launched on a 120-kilometre front, centred around Vinh-Yen, northwest of Hanoi. It was the first time the Communists had come out into the open and staged a full-scale

frontal attack. It was beaten back only after five days of heavy fighting.—United Press.

ARGENTINE AIR CRASH

Buenos Aires, Mar. 26. An airliner belonging to the Argentine State Airline plunged to earth today from about 10,000 feet in Tierra del Fuego, killing 15 of those aboard and injuring four.

The aircraft had taken off from Ushuaia, the world's most southerly city, for Buenos Aires and had crashed a short while later at Rio Grande, where the four injured were taken to hospital.

This was the second Argentine airliner crash in recent months. Last December another passenger plane crashed into a field shortly after the takeoff from Mar del Plata for Buenos Aires with a death toll of 17.

The only survivor was a young girl found 30 yards away from the charred wreckage.

The airline company issued a statement reporting "several dead and injured." The plane, a Dakota, carried a crew of four.

The Transport Ministry dispatched two planes to the scene of the crash.—Reuter.



Happy smiles from these Korean orphans say "thank you" for gifts of clothing they received from the children of an American school on Long Island, New York.—Unations Photo.

Mounting Tension In South Persian Oil Areas: Martial Law Proclaimed

Teheran, Mar. 26.

Martial law was proclaimed tonight in seven localities of the South Persian oil areas, including the great oil refinery centre of Abadan.

This action by the Persian Cabinet followed the strike today of students and apprentices of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which was spreading.

The Cabinet is meeting tonight to discuss the situation in South Persia.

A Government spokesman said that workers at Bandar, a port on the Persian Gulf, and at the Agha Jari oilfield had not reported for work since last Saturday.

The strike at Abadan started yesterday. Martial law was proclaimed in Teheran on March 20 after the assassination of General Ali Razmara, the Prime Minister of Teheran.

The oil company's spokesman said here today that the company had for some years paid an out-station allowance to employees working in Bandar Mashur to compensate them for the lack of living facilities there.

But as conditions improved the company, in accordance with standard practice, brought this allowance into line with that made for more comfortable conditions.

This was explained to the workers before the new rate became effective, the spokesman said, but it was apparently not considered satisfactory by the workers now on strike.

The spokesman added that the company believed the strikes were a domestic issue not linked with the recent campaign for the nationalisation of the oil industry.—Reuter.

IN FIVE TOWNS

Teheran, Mar. 26. Premier Hussein Ala, announcing martial law in southern Iranian towns to halt Communist disturbances in the nation's oil region, said:—

"We have received reports that certain elements planned to create turmoil in the oil areas, and it is this government's duty to establish order."

Some observers felt British oil men here may call on the British government to provide protection if the unrest spreads. The General Staff has ordered the Abbas military division to assist the police and navy to

maintain order in Abadan.—United Press.

Teheran, Mar. 26.

An attempt was made two days ago to assassinate the military governor of Teheran, General Abdul Hussein Hejazi, it was reliably learned here tonight. The attempt failed and arrests were made.

Hejazi was also chief of police.—Reuter.

Paris Strike Persists

Paris, Mar. 26.

The French Government today made a fresh effort to end the 11-day-old Paris underground and bus strike.

The Strike Committee early today turned down proposals for a 1,450-franc monthly wage increase—less than a quarter of the 6,000 francs the strikers are asking.

New Government proposals reached the Committee at mid-day and it was due to meet again tonight.

The Minister of Transport, M. Antoine Pinay, said today he hoped the strike would be settled by Wednesday "at the latest."

There were 68 underground trains running at midday today—about half the usual holiday number—and 12 buses.—Reuter.

Landslides' Toll

Bogota, Mar. 26.

Nine have been killed in landslides caused by rain in the Manizales region during the last 24 hours.—Reuter.

Evatt Not Convinced Of Jap Reform

Sydney, Mar. 26.

The former External Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Evatt, said in a statement today that Australia should not consent to the rearmament of Japan because Japanese policy had not changed.

"The best experts on Far Eastern affairs agree that, given the opportunity, the military clique and Zaibatsu group monopolists will once again establish Japan's move at domination of the South Pacific," he said.

Dr Evatt said that sooner or later an "accomplished fact" would issue from Mr John Foster Dulles' talks and Australia "will be committed to another era of power politics and secret treaties at complete variance with the registered decision of the Allied nations in 1945, as written into the terms of the Japanese armistice and subsequently into the Washington agreement for the Far Eastern Commission."

He said the Tokyo Bay surrender made it clear "beyond all reasonable doubt" that Japan would be disarmed and its war-making industries not allowed. He said the Washington document "made it unequivocally plain that after disarmament and demilitarisation Japan was never to have any Army, Navy or Air Force." He added that it was "elementary international law" that an agreement by a number of nations could not be altered except with the consent of all participants.

"Therefore," he concluded, "rearmament of Japan cannot be carried out without the consent of Australia. That consent should not be given."—United Press.

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CHINESE COMMUNISTS PREPARE TO MAKE STAND ON PARALLEL

Rita Hayworth Speculation

Le Havre, Mar. 26.
Rita Hayworth and her two children sailed secretly aboard the liner De Grasse for New York on Saturday night, shipping officials revealed today.

Officials said neither her husband, Prince Aly Khan, nor anyone else was on the dock to see her off.

The screen glamour girl's sudden departure for the United States followed repeated rumours that she and the Prince were separating.

Both have denied the rumours.—United Press.

FLEW 9,000 MILES TO SEE SON

Tokyo, Mar. 26.
A father, who had travelled 9,000 miles from New York to see his son, embraced him at the airfield outside Tokyo today and shed tears of joy.

For Robert Strasser, 52, and Theodore Strasser, 23-year-old combat veteran of Korea, the reunion after five-year parting proved that the "Army has a heart."

The father flew at his own expense after getting permission from Army officials to "go out there and see my boy." The son was flown out of the Korean battle zone for the meeting.

The sergeant, who stepped out of a plane from Korea, said later, "It was the last thing I expected." He had not known that his father was in Tokyo.

Veteran of the battles at Hagaru and Kotori, the sergeant had been told on Sunday to report to Tokyo for five days of temporary duty. His father said, "There are few times in your life you cry for joy. This is one of those times."—United Press.

Queuille Cabinet In Mood For Early General Election

Paris, March 26.
Reliable sources said tonight that Premier Queuille's government, harassed by high living costs and threatened by a huge deficit in the 1951 budget, plans to ask for dissolution of the National Assembly and nationwide general elections on June 10.

The government, formed only on March 10, is said to have come to the conclusion that in the pre-electoral fever gripping France, it is impossible for it to formulate any long-term economic or labour policy.

The Premier himself is said to have told a cabinet meeting on Sunday night that the only "honest" solution was to agree on the barest minimum of measures necessary to carry the country through the next three months and then to quit to allow general elections.

France's worst labour conflict in more than two years last week forced the Government to capitulate with a promise of nationwide wage boosts ranging from 11.5 to 15 per cent. But these wage hikes only partially satisfied France's workers, and they confronted the Government with vast additional ex-

Strong Forces Moving Up To United Nations Lines

Tokyo, Mar. 26.

Frontline reports from Korea tonight indicated that the Chinese Communists are preparing to make a stand on the general line of the 38th Parallel.

The withdrawal process, which has been going on for the past month, appeared to have ended.

Along the 50-mile long central front strong Communist groups were reported to be moving towards the United Nations lines. It was believed that the Communists might attempt to establish a line in this area, northeast and northwest of Chunchon, which fell to the United Nations last week.

Chinese Communist combat groups were filtering southwards during the day to take possession of the ridges and peaks immediately below the Parallel.

The South Korean Army announced tonight that it had seized the small town of Yoonpuri, on the east coast, three miles north of the 38th Parallel. There was hardly any opposition.

It was the first time that South Korean forces had crossed the Parallel in strength—apparently with the intention of making sure of holding the ground already seized.

The patrols which entered North Korea over the weekend had withdrawn following brief clashes with the Communists.

General quiet prevailed elsewhere in Korea today.

American troops, striking from the northwest today, linked up with other American units north of Uijongbu, on the western front. This linkup north of Seoul, South Korea's capital, indicated that all organised Communist resistance in this area had withdrawn north of the Imjin River despite Allied anticipation that the Chinese Communists would make a delaying fight of it.

The Communist withdrawals appeared to have halted along the 50-mile front and strong enemy groups were reported to be moving towards the Allied lines.

PROBING THE POCKETS

Allied tanks and infantry patrols fanned north of the main line, probing the Communist pockets hidden in the hills.

Tank patrols clashed briefly north and east of Chunchon with camouflaged Communist outposts holding the bunker-type positions. Other Allied patrols farther east flushed out and scattered small-sized Communist blocking forces from high ground overlooking the main highway north of Hangye.

In widespread raids on North Korea, Superforts dropped 180 tons of bombs on Communist marshalling yards and supply centres. They attacked storage areas at Pyongyang and Anju, in the west, and at Hamhung, in the east. A flight of Superforts also hit targets at Haeju, in Western Korea.

The Fifth Air Force Headquarters in Korea reported that a flight of 12 F-80 Shooting Star jets rocketed and shelled Sonchon's railway marshalling yards, scoring 35 "good hits."—Reuter.

Bomb Damage To Legation

Washington, Mar. 26.
The State Department today estimated that the bomb which exploded at the United States Legation residence in Damascus, Syria, on Sunday caused at least \$20,000 damage.

The Minister, Mr. Cavendish Cannon, was away at the time of the explosion and no Americans were hurt. Mr. Cannon reported to the State Department that several men climbed over the wall around the garden at the Legation residence and placed a bomb against a wall of the house. The explosion, in addition to causing severe damage to the residence, broke windows 200 yards away. The Syrian government has expressed profound regret at the incident.—United Press.

Air Search Still Continues

London, Mar. 26.

Hampered by thick grey clouds and cold rain, one of history's greatest air and sea searches failed again today to find a trace of the United States Globemaster, which crashed in the Atlantic four days ago with 53 Americans aboard. But the search will continue throughout the night, although hope for the lives of the missing airman was virtually abandoned.—United Press.

SYRIAN POLITICAL CRISIS

Damascus, Mar. 26.

The Syrian Defence Ministry tonight issued a denial of rumours that the Syrian Army was interfering in the country's policy.

The denial followed the failure last night of Nazil el Kudsi Bey to form a new Cabinet when Colonel Fawzi Seld, nominated as Defence Minister, was reported to have refused to co-operate. He held the same post in the old Government.

The Defence Ministry's statement warned the public against "misleading rumours" arising from "ambiguous statements" attributed to responsible people, alleging that it was impossible to reveal the reasons for the present political crisis.

The Syrian Government resigned on March 9 after reported differences within the Coalition Cabinet over the control of the police and gendarmerie.

The statement said that the rumours were designed to weaken national confidence in the army and to convince the public that the army's policy was inspired by a foreign country (France).

It denied rumours that the Syrian army had objected to the nationalisation of foreign companies in Syria as being harmful to the countries concerned.

It also denied that the army had objected to Syria taking part in the Arab League's moves over French Morocco.

It further denied that the army had interfered to impose a specific policy on measures to defend Middle Eastern countries so that there were secret agreements between Syrian army officers and foreign agents.

The statement accused authors of such rumours of serving anti-national and anti-Arab interests.—Reuter.

Peron Tries To Pull Atomic Bluff

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 26.

A Brazilian newspaper, Diario da Noite, today described Argentina's claim to have discovered a new way to produce atomic energy as "an atomic bluff on the eve of the elections."

O. Globo, another newspaper, said that the announcement was regarded here as a political move of doubtful scientific background.

Observers generally interpreted the announcement as an attempt to divert attention of the people of the American continent from the disagreeable effects of the banning of the independent Argentine newspaper, La Prensa.

They alleged that the announcement was timed to coincide with the opening of the American Foreign Ministers' Consultative meeting at Washington today, where the freedom of the Argentine press might be raised.

Professor Costa Ribeiro, a Brazilian nuclear scientist, said that the announcement should be treated with a "great reserve." "It was very strange that the names of eminent Argentine scientists were not associated with the research," he said.

He thought the reports received here were of an "undisguisable political character and lacked the objectivity and accuracy which should mark all information of a technical or scientific nature."—Reuter.

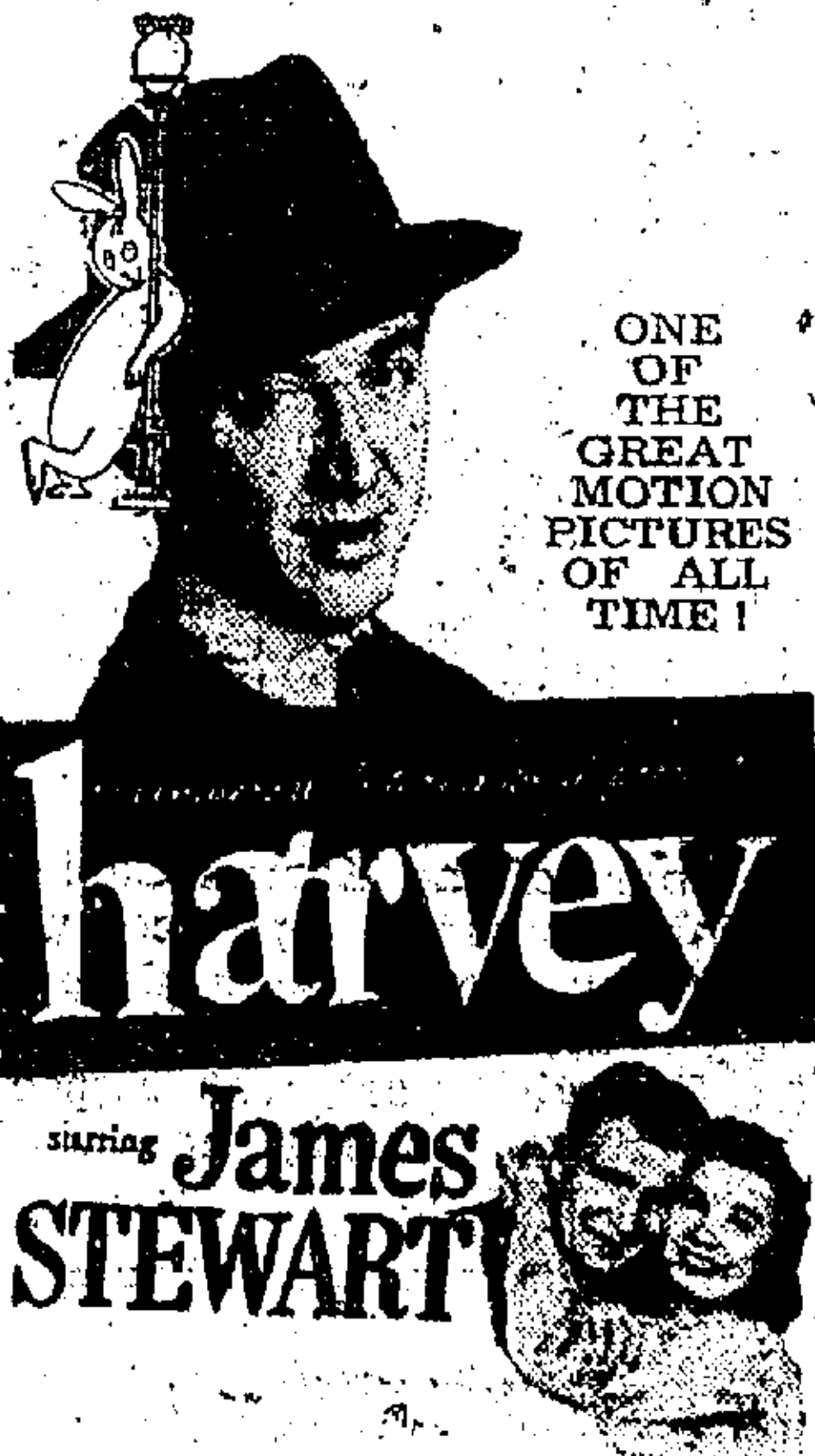
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SHOWING TO-DAY
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ROXY

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



COMING ATTRACTION
Donald O'CONNOR Helena CARTER
in
"Double Crossbones"
Color by Technicolor
A Universal-International Picture.

Italian Premier At Downing Street



Signor de Gasperi, the Italian Premier, photographed with Mr Attlee, the British Premier, at No. 10 Downing Street. The Italian Premier and his Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, were in London as guests of the British Government.—Central Press Photo.

U.S. To Aid Rearming Of S. American Republics

Washington, Mar. 26.

Twenty-one American Republics met today in an emergency session on defence against Communism, and American officials indicated that the United States would offer \$80,000,000 in arms to sister States to help with the job.

Officials disclosed that the \$80,000,000 might be included in the State Department's budget for the military defence assistance programme for the year beginning July 1.

The figure is tentative as the defence budget has not been completed. The Latin American Foreign Ministers are expected to request considerably more.

The delegates, including the largest number of Foreign Ministers ever assembled in Washington, planned to co-ordinate military, economic and political moves against Red threats.

Even as the delegates met, the conference was attacked by Russia, with the United States as the prime target.

President Truman sounded the keynote of the meeting in an address in the afternoon in Constitution Hall. The talk was televised in much of the United States, and broadcast around the world.

The United States, sponsor of the meeting, invited the Foreign Ministers of all 20 Central and South American countries. Nineteen Latin American Foreign Ministers are attending. Nicaragua is represented by its Ambassador to Washington.

Canada, bound to the British Commonwealth, does not participate in United States-Latin American affairs.

The delegates met behind closed doors in the morning to start forming committees to handle three points on the agenda:—

INTERNAL SECURITY

(1) Military co-operation. The United States will ask the South American countries to build sea and air forces so that they can patrol their own coasts in case of an East-West war. The Latin American countries will ask the United States to give them the necessary weapons.

(2) Strengthening of internal security: The United States will ask the South Americans to tighten visa and immigration requirements and in other ways hamper the movement of Communist agents.

(3) Economic co-operation. The United States wants the South Americans to step up the output of raw materials needed for defence. The Latin American nations are eager to do this, but want the United States to give technical assistance and perhaps machinery and loans. Economic moves also will aim at stabilising the prices of goods traded among American republics.

An editorial in "Pravda," the Communist Party organ in Moscow, said the United States sought out the command of the Latin American armies and to force the countries south of the border to sell goods at prices set by the United States.

The delegates generally began the conference in a spirit of co-operation, although the United States has chilly relations with two of the Latin American States—Argentina, because it is too rightist; and Guatemala, because it is too leftist.—United Press.

BRAZIL'S PROPOSAL

Washington, Mar. 26. Brazil's Foreign Minister today urged joint action by the 21 American Republics to end

Communist propaganda in the Americas, similar to the combined measures taken after 1940 against German propaganda.

The Minister, Senor Joao Deves de Fontoura, was replying on behalf of the visiting delegates at the Inter-American Conference to President Truman's address of welcome.

He called for "a campaign against subversive ideologies which, though having the appearance of legitimate organisations, actually obey the dictates of a supreme command."

"Democracy must not perish defenceless, indifferent to the blow levelled against its very essence. There can be no discrimination or differentiation possible between the enemy beaten yesterday, and that which threatens today," the Minister said.—Reuter.

Archbishop's Slap At Dr. Malan

Capetown, Mar. 26.

The Archbishop of Capetown, the Reverend Geoffrey H. Clayton, today described the South African Government Bill to put coloured voters on a separate electoral roll as a breach of faith.

The political rights of coloured people were being interfered with and diminished, the Archbishop said in his monthly letter to the "Good Hope" magazine of the Capetown Diocese.

"A way is now being found to upset what was certainly regarded at the time of the Union as unalterably fixed," the Archbishop declared. "Neither a man nor a Government has any moral right to break a promise because it is inconvenient to keep it."

"In a country like this it is immensely important that they should not even appear to break a promise."

"Satisfactory racial relations depend on confidence and trust. The proposed alteration in the coloured franchise, made unilaterally against the wishes of the coloured people, strikes a blow at this sense of trust."

"Even if the motive is unexceptionable, that does not make the action of the Government either right or wise. The road to hell is paved with good intentions and no good intentions are more disastrous than those which desire to do good to other people against their will."

"The keeping of one's word is a matter of morality and quite clearly falls within a sphere on which the Church has a right to speak," the Archbishop wrote.—Reuter.

Treason Trial In Belgrade

Belgrade, Mar. 26. Five Yugoslavs, including two former captains in Marshal Tito's army, went on trial in Zagreb today on charges of working for the Hungarian intelligence service.

The former captains were Rade Mrdjenovic and Stojan Njezic. The State charged they were smuggled into Yugoslavia in unsuccessful attempts to form groups of spies seeking to "overthrow the existing State order." —United Press.

Dr. Rhee On The 38th

Taegu, Mar. 26.

The South Korean President, Dr Syngman Rhee, said today that Korea would commit national suicide if she gave in to Communist threats and failed to cross the 38th Parallel.

Korea had no idea of crossing the Korean-Manchurian border. "We do not want Korea to become the starting point for World War III," he declared in a message issued on his 77th birthday.

Later today, he reviewed a full division of South Korean troops who paraded through the streets of this refugee-crowded city in his honour. With Dr Rhee on the reviewing stand were the Deputy Commander of the Eighth Army, Lieutenant-General John B. Coulter, the Eighth Army Chief of Staff, Major-General Levin C. Allen, and members of the Korean Cabinet.

The Korean populace, who lined the streets four deep to watch the smartly uniformed troops swing past, was respectfully silent during the whole parade.—Reuter.

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Crime Undermining Local Government, Says FBI Chief

Washington, Mar. 26.

Attorney-General J. Howard McGrath and F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover told the Senate Crime Investigating Committee today that crime was undermining local self-government.

Mr Hoover said flatly that organised gambling—the backbone of criminal rings—would die in 48 hours if Federal officials went after violators by vigorously enforcing statutes against gambling.

Mr McGrath said the mob leaders of 10 to 20 years ago had been supplanted by a new type who combine the worst features of big business manipulations with violence and corruption. He suggested a broad programme of Federal legislation to bring the full force of the Federal Government against these elements. But he and Mr Hoover voiced strong feeling that local responsibility was the first line of action.

Both opposed any action that would create a national police force, on grounds that such an organisation does not befit a democratic land.

In other developments as the crime committee under chairman Estes Kefauver reached the last week of its 11-month national inquiry.

Mr McGrath told the committee there was no Federal law which would allow him to start deportation proceedings against the New York racketeer Frank Costello who defied the Senate investigators in the New York hearings.

The former New York Mayor William O'Dwyer telegraphed the committee saying the sworn statement by a firemen's union official that he gave the ex-mayor a \$10,000 campaign contribution in 1949 was a vicious lie. This question is under investigation by a New Grand Jury.

The ex-Mayor said in a telegram to Chairman Kefauver that John Crane, head of the New York Firemen's Union, lied about the campaign contribution "to save his own skin." O'Dwyer asked the Senator to

read the telegram into the Committee's records, which Mr Kefauver did.—United Press.

TWO INDICTED

New York, Mar. 26.

James Moran, a former political associate of ex-mayor William O'Dwyer, and Luis Weber, the Brooklyn policy king, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today on charges of perjury before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee.

Moran, who allegedly received \$55,000 as a "goodwill gift" from the New York Firemen's Association while Deputy Fire Commissioner under Mayor O'Dwyer, was indicted on three counts. Each count carries a maximum sentence of five years in gaol and a \$2,000 fine.

Weber was indicted on one count.

Moran was charged with lying to the Senate Crime Investigating Committee about his relations with Weber. Weber was charged with lying when he denied he knew Moran.—United Press.

Grenade Threat In Rangoon

Rangoon, Mar. 26.

The police today combed the Government Secretariat premises here after a night watchman had found a grenade hidden outside the office of Inwa Naung, President of the Kachin Affairs Council.

The lock of the office had been tampered with.

Police officials were puzzled, as a 12-foot high barbed wire fence surrounds the strongly guarded premises and since the assassination of General Aung San and his Cabinet colleagues in 1947 no one has been allowed to enter Government offices without a permit.—Reuter.

"BIG FOUR" IMPASSE IN PARIS

No Signs Of Agreement On Agenda For Full Conference

West's 'No Compromise' Mood On Two Main Issues

Paris, Mar. 26.

The deputies of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers tomorrow start the fourth week of their efforts to find an agreed agenda for their chiefs.

But prospects of a full-scale East-West conference were as far away as when they started with no sign, after 18 meetings, that agreement can be reached in a few days or whether their talks will drag on indefinitely.

Both sides have given notice of their minimum demands for an agreed agenda for a Foreign Ministers' meeting.

On the Western side these are:

(1) That the Foreign Ministers must discuss the problems of Great Power relations in Europe as a whole and not piecemeal.

(2) That neither German disarmament nor the reduction of armaments by the four Great Powers can be treated as isolated causes of tension but must be examined as results of the gradual deterioration of relations between Russia and the West.

The Soviet delegation's attitude is:

(1) That German disarmament is the real crux of understanding or misunderstanding between the Soviet bloc and the Western Powers in Europe.

(2) That a conference of Foreign Ministers must deal with this as its main problem before passing on to other subsidiary causes of tension.

During the Easter recess the British delegate, Mr Ernest Davies, returned to London where he had an opportunity to consult his Government.

NO COMPROMISE

The two-day adjournment should also have enabled London, Paris and Washington to co-ordinate in detail the points on which there is still room for manoeuvre if the Russian delegate, M. Andrei Gromyko, shows signs of meeting the two main Western demands.

Members of all three Western delegations are still unanimous that there can be no question of compromise on these two main issues, even if it means a breakdown of the attempt to bring about a "Big Four" meeting of Foreign Ministers.

If at tomorrow's session there is any sign of Soviet willingness to meet Western terms it is likely that the Deputies will

agree to a further closed session to enable them to talk more frankly about ways and means of bringing the two draft agendas together.—Reuter.

American Tributes To Greece

Somewhere in Korea,

Mar. 26.

Lieutenant-General Matthew B. Ridgway, Commander of the Eighth Army, today told the Greek battalion in Korea that it had won the unbounded respect and confidence of its battle-mates.

The occasion was a ceremony to observe the 130th anniversary of Greek independence, and at a parade in a South Korean paddyfield the Commander of the Greek battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis Arbouzis, and four of his men, were decorated with American Silver Stars.

General Ridgway joined Major-General Atanasios Dasavolis, the Greek Government's representative to the United Nations, in taking the salute as the small, moustached Greeks, wearing American combat uniforms, paraded past the reviewing stand, which was decorated with the flags of Greece, the United States and the United Nations.

After the ceremony the Greek soldiers transformed the Korean countryside into a little bit of Old Greece. Men joined hands with officers, including American guests, and broke into national folk dances.

Until late in the evening, guitar and accordion music accompanied lusty voices singing songs of the homeland.—Reuter.

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE

Washington, Mar. 26.

President Truman has sent a message to King Paul of Greece offering congratulation on the 130th anniversary of Greek independence, celebrated today.

The President said that the Greek nation's response to the events of the past year had again demonstrated a courageous and unequivocal determination to resist the forces of aggression and stand united with the freedom-loving nations of the world.—Reuter.

"Tiniest Lady's" Baby Dead

Louisiana, Missouri, Mar. 26.

The new-born son of Mrs Lavanda Evans, who is billed on the carnival circuit as the "tiniest lady in the world," died in hospital here today. Dr George Bilyea said the baby, born a month early to the 24-inch circus midget by Caesarian section on Saturday, died of immaturity.

The mother is in excellent shape but would not be told of her baby's death unless she asked to see him. He added that the mother was "proud as a peacock" when she saw the three-pound 12-ounce baby for the first time on Sunday.—United Press.

De Lattre On Way Back East

Paris, Mar. 26.

General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, the French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, today left Paris for Saigon to return to his post.

Before leaving, he said that he was "happy to go back, entitled to tell my soldiers that they will receive the reinforcements I came to ask for them."

Reports that were not officially denied placed his manpower requirements at 15,000 to 20,000 trained troops with modern equipment.—Reuter.

Tibet Delegates To Peking

New Delhi, Mar. 26.

Dzasa Kunsang Tse, Commander-in-Chief of the Tibetan Army, and his monk colleague, Trunk Chempo Lutra, members of the Tibetan delegation, going to Peking to negotiate a Sino-Tibetan settlement, met the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr K. P. S. Menon, here today.

The two Tibetan officials, who arrived here from Calcutta during the week-end, also had a meeting earlier with the Chinese Ambassador in Delhi, General Yuan Chung-shien.—Reuter.

British MPs In Israel

Tel-Aviv, Mar. 26.

A British Parliamentary delegation arrived here today, headed by Mr William Glenvil Hall, Labour. They were welcomed at Lydda Airport by representatives of the Knesset (Israel Parliament), an official of the British Legation and representatives of the Israeli Foreign Office.

Mr Hall told reporters: "We are on a goodwill mission on behalf of the British Parliament to an infant State whose progress we watch with keen interest."—Reuter.



The new British Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, making his first trip abroad, in conversation with M. Robert Schuman, his opposite number, in Paris. — Central Press Photo.

Chiang's Regime—A Thing Of The Past

—Owen Lattimore

Lake Success, Mar. 26.

Owen Lattimore—the chief target of Senator Joseph McCarthy—said today that Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government stood no chance of a comeback in China.

Mr Lattimore also intimated he felt the West should let the Chinese Communists take Formosa if they could, insisting that the island's importance had been grossly exaggerated.

Mr Lattimore is Director of the School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University. Senator McCarthy charged him a year ago with being Russia's number-one agent in this country, and Mr Lattimore denied the charges.

Mr Lattimore gave his views on the Asian crisis in an interview with United Nations correspondents over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's network.

Asked whether Chiang Kai-shek or any other Nationalist leader might restore that government on the mainland, Mr Lattimore said: "I think the Nationalist government on Formosa is a thing of the past.

The problem is one of liquidating the wreckage of the previous government. There is no prospect of reinstating it as the government of China."

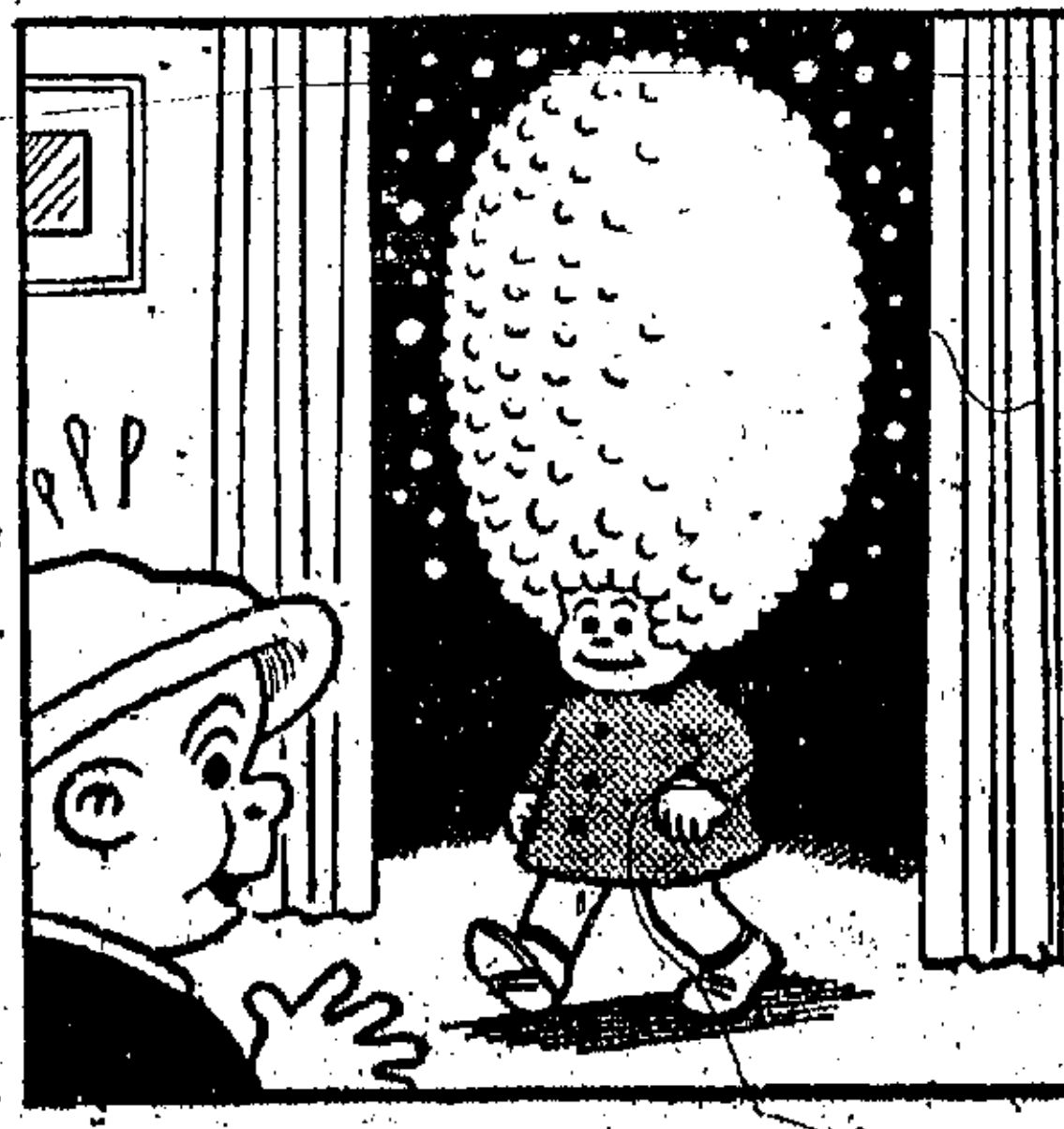
As for Formosa, the last stronghold of Chiang's government, Mr Lattimore said the idea that the West should hold it as a naval base was "a relic of 19th century naval thinking." He pointed out that it was only 100 miles nearer the Philippines and other possible Pacific targets of Red aggression than the coast of Mainland China. He said that therefore it was unimportant.

Mr Lattimore added that if the West really wanted to be Machiavellian, it should tempt the Chinese Reds to concentrate their forces on Formosa, for then, in case of war, they could not escape enemy blows.—United Press.

NANCY

—Just Foam Me

By Ernie Bushmiller



WORLD CHAMPIONS



Diane and Rosalind Rowe, the 17-year-old twins who won the Women's Doubles Championship in the World Table Tennis Championships at Vienna, a contribution to putting English sport back on the international map.—Central Press Photo.

England's Private Studs Are Fighting A Losing Battle

By A RACING CORRESPONDENT

Has racing, as a sport, anything to fear from the findings of the Royal Commission on Betting, Lotteries and Gambling? The answer, surely, is No.

Important point about racing is that whatever sectional views may exist, hostile to it or otherwise, we are not an hysterical people, liable to sponsor a violent change in our habits.

I cannot imagine, for example, that any Government would embark on a policy involving the closing down of racecourses, as was the case not many years ago in America.

It would need courage on the part of members of Parliament to support an anti-racing measure, or any measure which deprived the electorate of the right to have a bet.

The majority of private members are worried over getting involved in controversies about betting; there are too many differences of opinions on the subject in their constituencies.

STRONG VIEWS

Most of us are aware of the evils of betting in certain

circumstances. There is also the element which holds strong views about the morality of gambling.

The realistic view, however, is that racing depends on betting, and that our racing is conducted decently and affords pleasure to a large number of people.

There is also a point of view, not advanced as frequently as it might be, that, though we call racing a sport—enemies of racing call it an unnecessary luxury in serious times like the present—it is at once the experimental laboratory and show-room of the bloodstock breeding industry.

There is no cant about this statement; it is a fact. Racing could be likened to a mannequin parade, by means of which the dressmaker displays his wares to prospective customers.

GREATER DANGER

A far greater danger to racing than the threat of restrictive legislation is the way in which taxation has led to the reduction in the number of private studs in this country.

This state of affairs has indirectly brought about many of our defeats in the competitive field of racing.

Owners of public studs who breed for sale are obliged to conform to prevalent standards of fashion in order to sell their yearlings.

They must maintain a flow of stock which will show a quick return to buyers by winning two-year-old races and other races up to a mile which suit the smart types of horses. It does not, as a rule, lead to the production of classic winners.

M. M. Boussac, probably at present the biggest breeder of thoroughbreds in the world, is not hampered, either by limited resources or by the need to sell.

HUGE STOCK

He is reputed to have about 200 brood mares, and is in a position to experiment and plan his matings for two, three or more generations ahead, as was the manner of our private breeders before their wings were clipped by taxation.

This is why he is now in a position to compete successfully in our classic and other great races.

What chance have our private breeders, with their score and fewer of brood mares, to plan ahead as he does?

Who are our private breeders? The King, Lord Derby, Lord Rosebery, the Macdonald-Buchanans, Lord Astor and his sons, Miss Paget, Mr Rank, the Duke of Norfolk, the Aga Khan and his son, Major Holliday, Mr Joel, and at most a half-dozen more who breed on any scale.

These are the people who are being taxed out of existence. Yet they are the only independent breeders who race their own horses and who must stand the racket of the bad years with their own resources.

The real and ultimate threat to racing is not in the findings of any commission. It is in the ever-increasing pressure of an Exchequer seeking for new sources of revenue. Public studs will continue to carry on. The private studs are fighting a losing battle.

(London Express Service)

A SPECTATOR'S RASH ACT MAY SHAKE THE WHOLE OF SOCCER'S FOUNDATIONS

Says HAROLD MAYES

Can an irresponsible spectator, running on to the field of play during a League club's game, shake the whole of Soccer's foundations? Seems silly, on the face of it, doesn't it? Yet it could happen.

In fact, right now more than one body of Football League club directors is seriously perturbed as a result of a recent fine of £50 imposed on Liverpool because a spectator did just that.

The man concerned went on to the field, was escorted quietly off, and the police who removed him didn't even see fit to put him outside the ground. They just put him back in the paddock. It was reported to the FA that he went on to the field, "with intent to strike." He struck nobody, so who can say what his intention was?

Yet Liverpool, who pay something like £65 a home match for policing their ground, and who, incidentally, rank as one of the finest clubs in the game, are fined and have no redress because an FA standing order—a standing order, mark you, not a law—says there is no right of appeal.

As former Liverpool chairman Ronnie Williams points out, "Even a common criminal has the right of appeal." And as he told the assembled League club representatives in London, "The days of Hitler have passed, and we hope the days of Stalin have not yet arrived."

So look for strong support from other League clubs for Liverpool's intent to get the

standing order changed, and look for the majority of the clubs that exert pressure to see that what they consider to be an absolute necessity becomes a fact—that Football League representatives to the FA make Football League interests their prime pre-occupation.

British Soccer, incidentally, has just been responsible for a contribution of nearly a quarter of a million pounds to Norwegian sport. That's this year's share of the profits made by Norwegian football pools, run on Football League matches.

Scientific research gets the rest of the record profit of around £650,000. Sport takes the first £50,000 profit, and then its share decreases until it takes only 20 per cent of anything over £350,000.

Cash due to sport is used mainly to build stadia and playing fields, and hundreds of applications for assistance are received every year. Yet British Soccer still turns a blind eye to pools money, in spite of the fact that I know of one pools promoter who is a shareholder of a Football League club—with a nominee, of course!

PART GIVEN TO CLUBS

Dr C. R. Woodard, friend of many sportsmen—he was Reg. Harris's strongest ally when the great cyclist was in the middle of his 1948 Olympic training rumpus—is an honorary member of the Amateur Athletic Association.

At the forthcoming annual meeting he intends to ask where in the accounts there is any regard to receipt of money for broadcast and television appearances by amateur athletes and honorary AAA officials, and if no such money has been received, why not?

If they have been received, then he will suggest that they should not have been put into AAA accounts, but that they should have been given, at least in part, to the clubs of which the broadcasting athletes are members, seeing that the athletes are not allowed to receive the money. Which seems fair enough.

England v India women's hockey match, arranged for Twickenham on May 12, is off, since India have decided not to make the trip. Instead there will be a hockey festival, with an England v Scotland women's

match sandwiched between England v Belgium and Holland v France men's games.

If the games are anything like as good as the recent women's match with Ireland at Wembley, that measures up to a fine afternoon's entertainment, particularly when you can see the lot for two bob.

Father Thames Wins The Queen's Prize

Kempton Park,
London, Mar. 26.

Lord Allendale's Father Thames won the Queen's Prize, run over two miles, here this afternoon. Mr R. Earwaker's Coup d'Epee was second and Colonel R. Curtis's Winterflax third. A field of 16 ran.

The betting was: 13 to 2 against Father Thames, 100 to 9 against Coup d'Epee, 100 to 6 against Winterflax.

Father Thames won by two lengths, with one length separating Coup d'Epee and Winterflax. Royal Oak did not run.

The King and Queen, with Princess Margaret, were among the huge crowd that watched the race. Father Thames, one of the blackmarkers for most of the journey, came through the field with a powerful run to master Coup d'Epee and Winterflax, who were battling out the lead.

Sportsmaster, last year's winner, and Approval, the 5 to 1 joint favourite, were prominent as the field turned into the straight, but both dropped back, beaten, with a furlong to go.—Reuter.

MANICOU DISAPPOINTS

Kempton Park,
London, Mar. 26.

The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Margaret, watched Manicou, the Queen's steeplechaser, run in the Walter Hyde Handicap Steeplechase, run over three miles here today.

The Royal Family and the huge holiday crowd saw hopes of a win for Manicou quickly fade after the small field of six had covered only half the course.

The Royal steeplechaser took the jumps stickily and eventually finished a tired fourth of the five runners to complete the course. Though disappointed at Manicou's failure, the crowd gave a big ovation to Yorkshire-trained 10-year-old Lockerbie, a 3 to 1 joint favourite, who led throughout to win by five lengths from Lord Bicester's Silver Fame.

Lord Grimthorpe's Flagrant Mac was 15 lengths away, third, finishing just in front of Manicou.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS

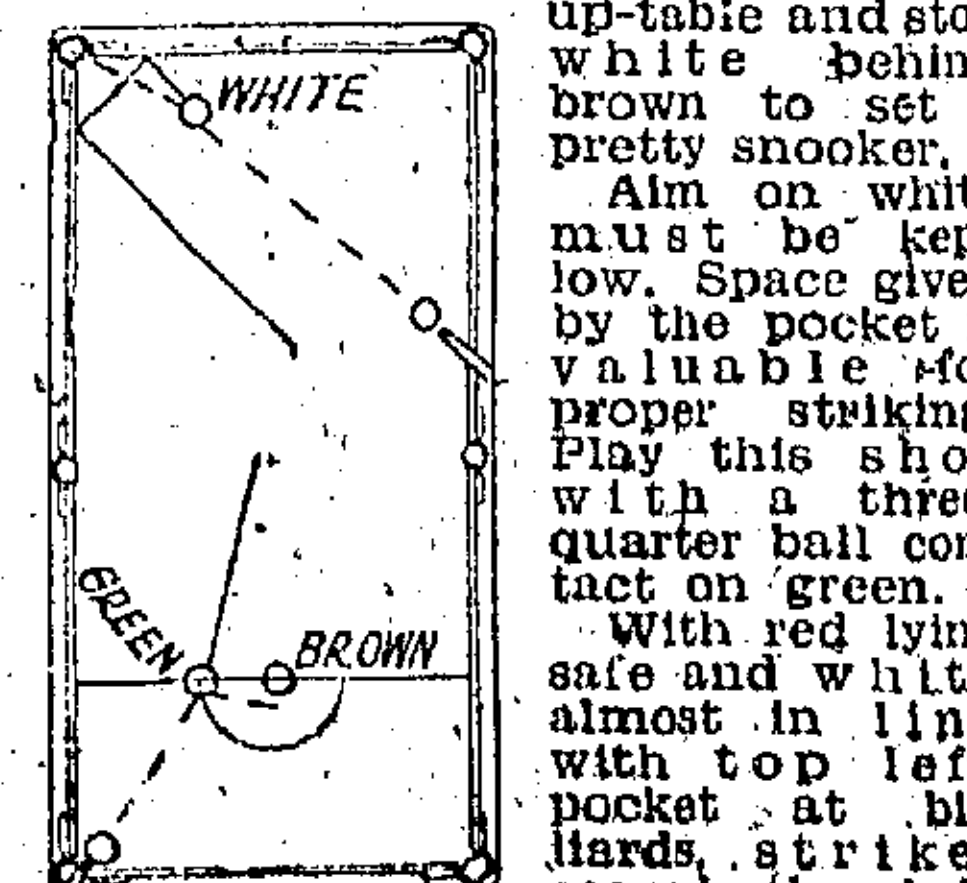


WHAT WAS IT THAT YOU WERE SAYING?—I WAS DISTRACTED BY THE GAME FOR A SECOND.

Arthur Peall says:

SLOW SCREW SHOT TO SET THIS SNOOKER

CUEING over the pocket helps my cue-baulk snooker shot. Need is for a slow screw to drive green up-table and stop white behind brown to set a pretty snooker.



With red lying safe and white almost in line with top left pocket, a billiardist's strike scored the bold diagram run-through white. Top-spin and a fairly full contact made the stroke and brought white to mid-table position with cue-ball in hand for the next shot.

US Steel Output Equals That Of Europe And Russia

Geneva, Mar. 26.

The United States produced as much steel in 1950 as all of Europe, including the Soviet Union, combined, according to estimates of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

The Commission said in its quarterly survey that the total 1950 steel output of western and eastern Europe was between 84,780,000 and 88,280,000 metric tons.

Steel production in the United States in 1950 totalled 87,723,000 metric tons, but last year the United States turned out steel at an annual rate of 91,064,000 metric tons.

According to the ECE survey, European steel production outside Russia totalled an estimated 60,680,000 metric tons last year. This is 10 per cent more than production in 1949.

The Commission estimated on the basis of Russian statistics that steel output in the Soviet Union for 1950 varied from 24,100,000 tons to 27,600,000 tons. — United Press.

SATELLITE OUTPUT

Geneva, Mar. 26.

The Western countries produced 139,670,000 tons of crude steel in 1950 compared with 32,288,000 tons by the Soviet Union and her five steel producing allies, according to the quarterly Bulletin of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe published here today.

Of the Western total the United States produced 87,723,000 tons and West Europe 51,947,000 tons.

The Soviet Union's steel production for 1950 was estimated by Commission officials at 24,100,000 tons and the combined production of Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania at 8,188,000 tons.

The largest producers among the Communist satellite countries for 1950 were Czechoslovakia with an estimated 2,943,000 tons and Poland with 2,510,000 tons according to the Bulletin. — Reuter.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Mar. 26.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel
Spot 2.46
May 2.46 1/4-3/4
July 2.43 1/2
September 2.44 1/2-2.45
December 2.48 1/2

Corn
Spot 1.79 1/4
May 1.77 1/2-3/4
July 1.79 1/2-3/4
September 1.77 1/2
December 1.68 1/2-1 1/2

Rye
May 1.86 1/4
July 1.85 1/4-3/4

Oats
May 87 1/2
July 87 1/2-3/4

New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack, \$13.10.—United Press.

New York Sugar Futures

New York, Mar. 26.

World sugar futures closed today unchanged to 3 points lower, with sales totalling 7 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed today 1 to 2 lower, with sales totalling 45 contracts.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Contract No. 4 (world)
May 5.47 bid
July 5.40 bid
September 5.49 bid
Spot 5.50

Contract No. 6
May 5.39 bid
July 5.51 bid
September 5.59 bid
Spot 5.35

Copra Offers

New York, Mar. 26.

Copra was offered at \$280 per ton, C.I.F. the Pacific Coast and coconut oil was quoted at 21 cents asked F.O.B. mills. No business was reported. — United Press.

BIG BREAK IN COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 26.

New crop cotton futures today slumped almost \$4 a bale in the sharpest break since trading was resumed a little more than two weeks ago. Bulls retreated in some disorder after a shaky start. Nearby July delivery went under 45.39, the ceiling price for the first time in the week. That event had a psychological reaction. Another significant factor was the dislodgement of few more offerings in May delivery at the limit price.

Bearish factors included hopes for an early trade in Korea, week-end rains in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, which are expected to be especially beneficial for the new crop and multiplying signs of slackening in civilian demand for cotton apparel fabrics. Extremists pointed out that the urgent military buying also might abate if the international political tension should ease.

The price control picture in Washington also appears more of a two-sided affair. While the formidable cotton farm bloc was always fighting to free cotton from controls, some officials reported clamour for tougher controls over farm prices.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot 46.06 nominal
May 45.36
July 45.36
October 40.76-40.78 bid
December 40.27-40.29
March (1952) 40.12 nominal
May 40.52
July 39.45

United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate March 26.

Spot 44.91
May 45.39
July 45.38 bid
October 40.72
December 40.20
March (1952) 40.08 bid
May 39.88 bid
July 39.54 bid

United Press.

Pepper Market Marks Time

New York, Mar. 26.

Holiday conditions continued in the black pepper market. Traders marked time, awaiting further news from India along with Korean and price control developments. One dealer described the situation by saying that the market grows hot and cold daily. Spot material was quoted at between \$1.56—1.58 a pound, March shipment at 1.57, April and May at 1.56, June at 1.55, July at 1.54 and August 1.53 a pound, all on an ex-dock basis. — United Press.

Secret Society Is A Menace To Kenya

By Dudley Hawkins

NAIROBI.

MEETING in secret glades in the depths of Kenya's highland forests, members of a fanatical native society are planning the eviction of all Europeans from the Colony.

Seated round flickering fires, dressed in tribal finery of ostrich feathers and monkey skins and their faces bedaubed with lime, natives of the Kikuyu tribe are preaching a gospel of sabotage and insurrection, swearing pagan oaths as they drink the blood of sacrificed rams.

They are members of the Mau Mau Society and they are not just a story-book legend. They are a real and serious menace not only to the British farmers who have made their homes on the healthy central plateau lands of Kenya, but to the whole agricultural well-being of the Colony by stirring up trouble among native labourers.

Over a hundred of them have already been brought to book by special squads of police and are serving long prison sentences. Many of their "cells" have been broken up. But for each man that goes to prison, each "cell" that is liquidated, others come to take their place.

"There's no sense in attempting to deny that the Mau Mau are a problem," Mr F. Carpenter, Kenya's Labour Commissioner, told me at his Nairobi H.Q. "We are more than keeping a watch on them, we are fighting them with all the force at our command."

The Mau Mau are pagans using the age-old superstitions of Africa to secure the loyalty of their members. They are all members of the Kikuyu tribe, which is probably the most westernised and sophisticated tribe in Kenya. Their reserve lies among the fertile wooded hills rising green and fresh from the semi-desert of the plains that lie between Nairobi and the Indian Ocean.

They are agriculturists living in new-found protection and prosperity under British rule; for before the white man came to settle and administer Kenya half a century ago the Kikuyu lived in fear of the lion-hunting Masai warriors whose territory bordered theirs.

From their reserve they supply Nairobi with fresh vegetables at no little profit to themselves, and by native standards they are the plutocrats of East Africa. But prosperity and security have made the Kikuyu the most politically unreliable of all the tribes.

No one knows how the present society began. What is known, however, is that its adherents are young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, and that in less than a year it has spread over 10,000 square miles of central Kenya.

"The fundamental basis of the society," says Mr Carpenter, "is nationalism." The Mau Mau say in effect, "The British have no right to live here. This is our land; the European must go."

"But the Rift Valley area where they have established secret cells never was Kikuyu territory. It belonged to the Masai."

The meetings and initiation ceremonies are held at night—generally Saturday night—between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. on Sunday morning. Highly organised staff work and strategically placed look-outs make these meetings really secret. They have to be, for they are horrible. The main ingredients are the heart of a newly killed ram, a bowl of fresh blood and the number "seven."

Seven is the "number of death" among the Kikuyu tribesmen. They believe that to break an oath sworn in conjunction with the number seven is tantamount to signing one's own death warrant.

In addition, of course, is the initiate, willing or unwilling. Master of ceremonies is the "high priest," the local cell leader, and the high-light of the meeting is the oath binding the initiate to do all in his power to turn the Europeans out of Kenya, to make life unpleasant for them, to destroy their crops and damage their machinery.

A sheep's heart is held up by the high priest. From it the initiate has to take seven bites. Swaying in unison, the on-lookers, already fully fledged members of the Society, chant with monotonous and insistent fervour, "Mau mau, mau mau, mau mau."

The smoke rises from the fire, losing itself in the thick forest canopy of leaves. Black bodies glisten with sweat, eyes shine unnaturally with pagan fervour; perhaps in the distance a leopard coughs. This is the old Africa, the Africa of rite and ritual.

Down in the valley there may be a dance at the farmers' club, the gramophone thumping out African songs set to a transatlantic rhythm. There are pretty

dressers, white shirts and black ties, cars parked on the edge of the carefully tended cricket pitch.

That is the new Africa, an Africa which has brought prosperity to the Rift Valley, and education and medical attention to the natives.

As the ceremony continues a banana-leaf cup of sheep's blood is passed round. Seven sips are taken from it. The oath is complete. No one dares break it. The society have secured another recruit.

And then in strange anticlimax the initiation fee is handed over. It is often as much as £4, more often £3, and that is a lot of money to a man whose monthly cash wage is probably 16/-.

"We do not know where that money goes to," says Mr Carpenter. "We do know that often unwilling natives are made members of the society so that the local cell funds can benefit. But the number seven is a potent force with the Kikuyu, and it is a brave man who will come to the police and tell them that he has been forced against his will to join the society."

On the farms the old natives view the Mau Mau without enthusiasm. They know that the eviction of the Europeans can cause nothing but harm. They know, too, the speciousness of the young men's arguments. They know that the land they now live on never belonged to them.

"These old chaps are intensely loyal," I was told, "and as age is respected in Africa, they have done much to curb a lot of young men who would otherwise have joined the Mau Mau." And the farmers themselves? Whatever is said or written about Kenya, every farmer thinks his boys are the grandest bunch of natives that ever were. He never suspects that some of them belong to the Mau Mau and are plotting his eviction.

But that is Africa—trust and mistrust, modern surgery and witch-doctor's incantations, wireless and the bush telegraph, progress and retrogression.

For Africa is still young and untamed, and the men who are helping her to grow up have many problems. The Mau Mau is another burden.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison Gray

Dealer: South
Game all

N.
♠ A J 5
♥ J 8
♦ K 9 7 4
♣ Q 8 6 5
W.
♠ 10 9 8 4 3
♥ 6 2
♦ 8 6 5
♣ A J 9
E.
♠ Q 7 6 2
♥ Q 10 9 3
♦ Q 2
♣ 10 4 3
S.
♠ K
♥ A K 7 5 4
♦ A J 10 3
♣ K 7 2

The bidding of this hand from match play started in both rooms with One Heart—Two No-Trumps—Three Diamonds. The first North made the common error of calling Three No-Trumps, which South passed. East led ♠ 2 to Dummy's ♠ K. West playing ♠ 10. North's Heart was led to North's ♠ J and East's ♠ Q. West's play at trick 1 has denied possession of ♠ J so East shifted to ♠ 10 which ran to North's ♠ A. When Hearts failed wrong with the Diamond finesse and ended up one down.

In Room 2 North went to the other extreme with an exaggerated jump to Five Diamonds on the second round. South bid Six and also went one down in this ambitious contract, although there are ways and means of making 12 tricks.

London Express Service.

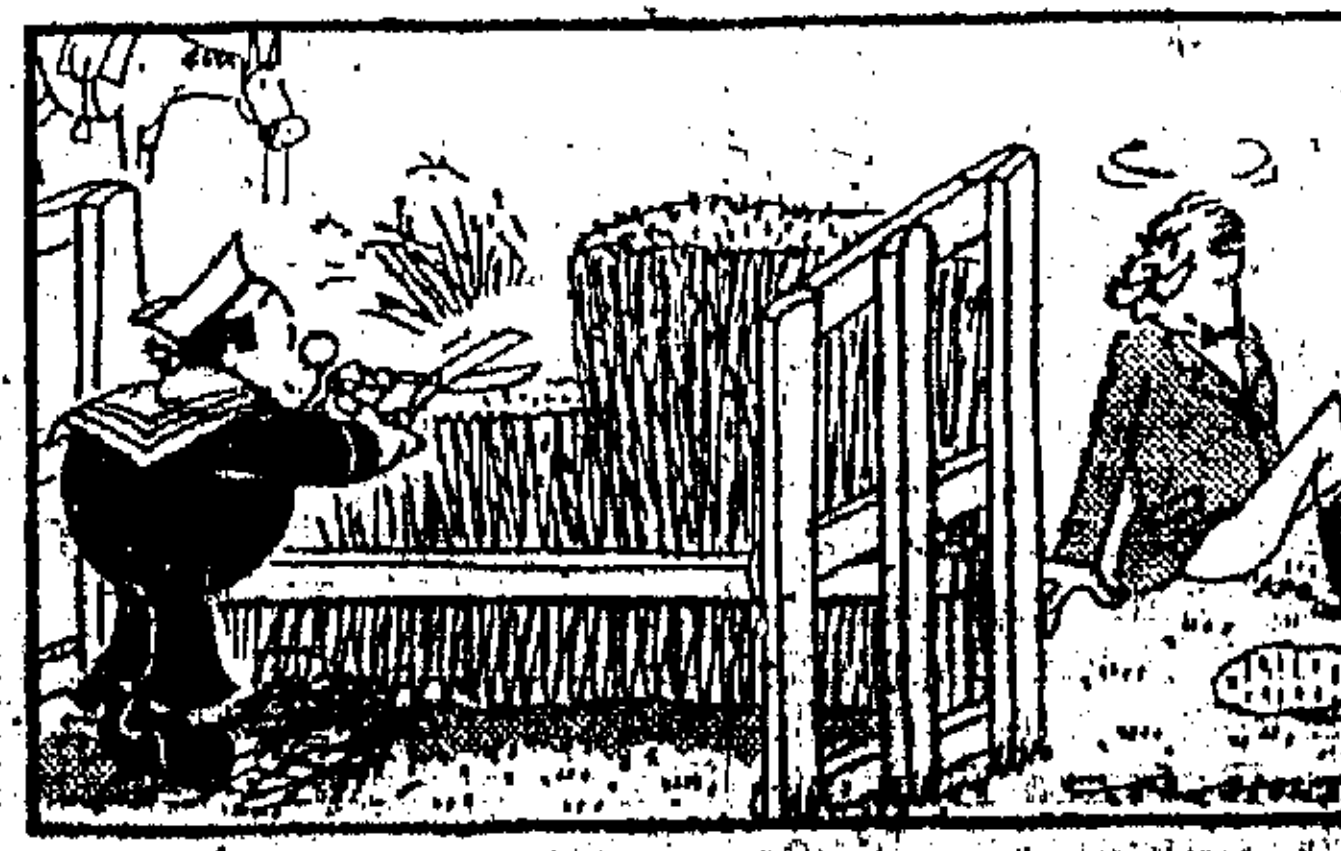
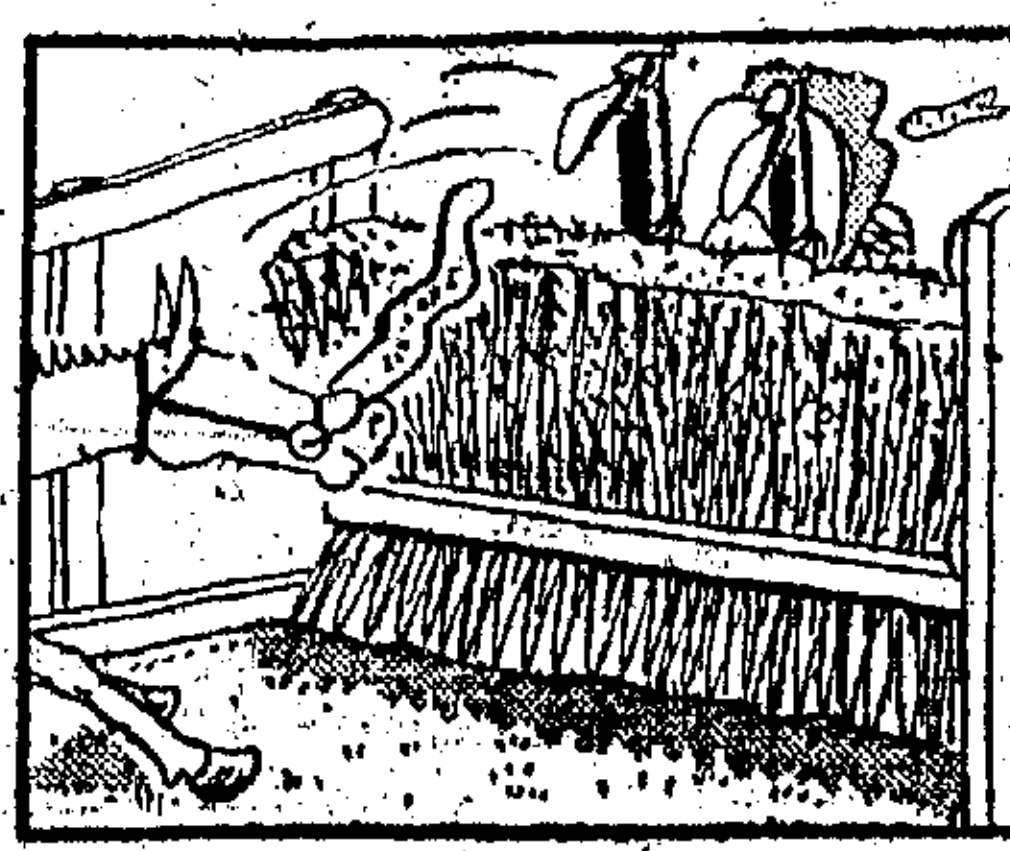
JEST A MINUTE!

By GEOFFREY EVANS



"Oh, Dad! Mum says you can't afford to be there now the cost of sleeping has gone up!"

ABLE SEAMAN



By Holt

VILLA'S SURPRISE FOR WOLVES

All Division Leaders Win In Easter Monday Soccer Programme

Chelsea Takes Further Fall Towards Relegation

London, Mar. 26.

Easter Monday's League football programme—the third of the week-end for most teams—saw all teams at the head of the respective tables winning to leave the positions at the top unchanged compared with Saturday.

The bogey of relegation is causing almost as much interest as the struggle for championships and in this connection Chelsea took a further plunge towards the Second Division when they lost their third successive game of the week-end.

They are now bracketed with Sheffield Wednesday, who drew today in the bottom place of the First Division as Aston Villa rose a peg by a grand away win against Wolverhampton Wanderers.

Tottenham Hotspur continued their winning streak to keep ahead at the top of this table still four points clear of Manchester United, who also won. Middlesbrough, the third team, slipped back by losing to Stoke City, but they have a game in hand of the two teams above them.

One of the most noteworthy wins in connection with the promotion battle was Rotherham's three clear goals against Carlisle, their nearest challengers in the Northern Section of Division III. This put them seven points ahead and it would seem that they are destined for the Second Division unless something goes radically wrong in their remaining games.

Preston, likewise, are clearly ahead in the Second Division, for both they and Cardiff, second in the table, won to keep Preston eight points ahead.

At the other end of this League table, Grimsby, without a match, today dropped to last place as Luton and Chesterfield, behind them after Saturday's programme, both won today to get ahead of Grimsby.

100 PERCENT RECORDS

Notts Forest kept their two points lead from Norwich in the Southern Section of the Third

Arthur's activities in the diplomatic field.

WAITING

The impression gained in non-official quarters here was that the Truman Administration was waiting for reaction from the United Nations governments concerned before deciding whether or not to make another public statement.

Officials would not amplify Saturday's State Department statement which has been described here as "mystifying" and "meaningless."

The statement issued here on Saturday said that General MacArthur had authority to conduct military operations, but that political issues, which "he has stated are beyond his responsibilities," were being dealt with in the United Nations and by the governments with troops in Korea.

SYDNEY COMMENT

Sydney, Mar. 26. Commenting on General MacArthur's truce offer, the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" said today: "It proves the shocking absence of adequate political control in the Korean war."

It said that if Korea "becomes MacArthur's bailiwick, this is because those employing him have not supervised him." "That sad reflection of sloppy control from Lake Success may well cause grave doubts on the usefulness of United Nations intervention in future aggression."

The Security Council should set up a committee politically to control the Korean war, leaving MacArthur to concentrate on military problems which are in his proper sphere."—United Press.

Division, both winning while Watford and Crystal Palace, both losing, continue in the doldrums at the foot of this table.

All four League leaders went through the holiday weekend without defeat. Preston, with four points from their two games, were one of the 10 clubs with a 100 per cent record.

The others were Manchester United, Blackpool, Ipswich, Lincoln, Mansfield, Bradford and Barrow, all of whom gained three wins, and Huddersfield and Coventry, who like Preston played only twice.

At the other end of the scale five teams, including Chelsea, suffered three defeats. Blackburn, Bolton, Derby and Darlington were the others and the black weekend for Blackburn virtually spells the end of their one-time promotion hopes.

Newcastle's defeat today may end their dream of a Cup and League double, for it will take a lot to shift Tottenham from the first place in the League.

Bad weather caused deplorable conditions in most parts of the country and kept the crowds down to 300,000.

The following were the results of matches played today:

FIRST DIVISION

Bolton	1	Blackpool	2
Chelsea	0	Burnley	2
Derby	2	Manchester U.	4
Everton	0	Sheffield W.	0
Portsmouth	1	Arsenal	1
Stoke	2	Middlesbrough	0
Sunderland	2	Newcastle U.	1
Spurs	2	Fulham	1
West Brom.	0	Huddersfield	2
Wolves	2	Aston Villa	3

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley	3	Blackburn R.	0
Cardiff	2	Birmingham	1
Chesterfield	3	Bury	0
Leeds U.	3	Hull	1
Luton	3	Doncaster	1
Manchester C.	0	Notts C.	0
Preston N.E.	3	Leicester	2
Sheffield U.	5	Brentford	1
Southampton	2	Queen's P.R.	2
Swansea	3	West Ham U.	2

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN)

Bristol C.	3	Reading	3
Palace	0	Port Vale	2
Exeter	2	Bournemouth	1
Ipswich	2	Watford	1
Norwich	2	Newport	1
Notts F.	2	Bristol R.	1
Plymouth	2	Millwall	2
Southend	4	Gillingham	0
Swindon	4	Aldershot	0
Torquay	4	Colchester U.	1
Walsall	1	Leyton O.	1

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN)

Accrington	0	Mansfield T.	2
Barrow	0	York City	0
Bradford	3	Oldham	1
Darlington	0	Hartlepool U.	1
Gateshead	1	Lincoln	2
New B.	v.	Chester	

(postponed owing to ground waterlogged)

Rochdale	4	Bradford C.	0
Rotherham	3	Carlisle Utd.	0
Scunthorpe	0	Southport	0
Shrewsbury	0	Crewe Alex.	1
Stockport	2	Halifax	1
Wrexham	2	Tranmere R.	1

GLASGOW CUP

Celtic	2	Partick T.	3
(Played at Hampden Park, Glasgow)			

OTHER MATCH

Irish League	4	British Army	2
(Western Command)			

—Reuter.

MACARTHUR UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

Arthur that he should claim any such functions?"—United Press.

FRENCH HOSTILITY

Paris, Mar. 26.

French press reaction to General MacArthur's recent peace feelers in Korea was unanimously hostile, with most newspapers denouncing MacArthur's initiative as "most inopportune."

The conservative morning newspaper "Figaro" said MacArthur's peace offer was an "olive branch with a bayonet hidden amongst the leaves" and runs the risk of upsetting the whole situation by giving rise to Chinese suspicions.

The Leftist independent "Combat" said it looked as if MacArthur "wants to end the war in Korea in order to enter one with China, dragging along with him the United Nations which he has always abused and his own government which he has often ignored."

The Left Wing, non-Communist "Franc Tiréur" said MacArthur's initiative exceeded his authority as commander of the United Nations forces in Korea. It added: "The possibilities of a trap far too serious for a choice of whether to avoid it or be caught in it are to be left in the hands of a soldier whose aging years seem to have increased his turbulence."

ULTIMATUM ASPECT

The Socialist Party organ "Le Populaire" said MacArthur's attitude was one of "war with China or I resign" and said the second alternative "would be welcomed by many."

The conservative evening newspaper "Le Monde" said MacArthur's latest initiative was "especially inopportune."

It added: "MacArthur's proposal takes the aspect of an ultimatum and will probably have the result of stiffening the Peking government's attitude. In any case, MacArthur is mistaken if he thinks the United Nations would order extension of hostilities and bombardment of China."—United Press.

TOP OF THE AGENDA

Washington, Mar. 26.

State Department officials said tonight that General Douglas MacArthur's unauthorized "peace" offer to the Chinese High Command was "at the top of the agenda" for a State Department conference tomorrow to be attended by representatives of countries with troops in Korea.

The meeting will be one of a series presided over by Mr. Dean Rusk, American Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs.

Officials said that they would not be surprised if the governments concerned made strong representations at the meeting about General MacArthur's statements.

It was understood that no representations or comment have yet been made through diplomatic channels.

The White House, the State and Defence Departments refused to comment on this latest MacArthur controversy.

One usually well-informed source said that he "knew absolutely nothing" to confirm a report that the State Department had asked the White House and the Defence Department to curb General Mac-



This is just a routine for Margaret Lawford, the actress, who goes out to meet—and beat—the sneezes by a system of eight different open-air exercises. The ninth is to throw snowballs at jeering onlookers.

WAR BRIDE REFUSED U.S. ENTRY

Washington, Mar. 26.

Mrs. Ellen Knauff, German-born war bride seeking entry to the United States, was permanently barred today after three witnesses had testified that she once spied for Czechoslovakia against the United States.

The special Immigration and Naturalisation Board of Inquiry agreed with the Justice Department in ruling that her presence would be "prejudicial to national security." The Board deliberated for only one hour.

Mrs. Knauff had made an impassioned plea for admission after contradicting testimony by government witnesses that she spied for Czechoslovakia in the 1948 Communist coup. The Board took her case under advisement after the evidence given by witnesses and after Mrs. Knauff uttered this credo: "I believed in freedom, truth and common decency. I believe in God... I detest dictatorship and violence... I have nothing more to offer than a background which is in harmony with all true American traditions and promise to uphold these traditions forever."

Asserting that there was nothing in her life for which she "need be ashamed," Mrs. Knauff recalled that she had served in the "fight" against Hitler and said, "I would just as wholeheartedly have joined this fight if Stalin have been declared an enemy of freedom at that time."—United Press.

Guerilla Camp Surprised

Singapore, Mar. 26.

A patrol of crack security guards surprised a camp of Communist-led guerrillas and killed 10 out of 12 in their best single action in the drawn-out anti-terrorist campaign to date. It brought the total number of dead bandits to 14 for 24 hours. A security patrol killed four in a skirmish. Today's attack occurred at Tangjong Malim, in Selangor.—United Press.

Balkan Envoys Expelled

Belgrade, Mar. 26.

The Yugoslav government announced on Monday the expulsion of the Bulgarian charge d'affaires, Marko Jotov Temnjakov, for "activities against Yugoslavia."

A government announcement said Bulgaria, in retaliation, expelled the Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Soviet, Peter Ivkovie.—United Press.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Morning Post Building, Hongkong.
Published daily (Mid-Day) except Saturdays & Sundays.
Price: 20 cents per edition.
Subscription: \$5.00 per month.
Postage: China, Macao, UK British Possessions and other countries: \$1.10 per month.
News contributions always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).
KOWLOON OFFICE:
Salisbury Road.
Telephone: 52638.

NOTICE

Owing to the further increase in the cost of Newsprint, coupled with the difficulty in obtaining supplies, it has been decided to discontinue the Noon edition of the Hongkong Telegraph as from 1st April, 1951. The China Mail will take over the special features now appearing in the Telegraph.

The unexpired portions of prepaid subscriptions are now being refunded.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICK GRINHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3, Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.